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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PROPOSALS for printing by subscription, "A HISTORY of the war between the Mahteehmites and Nacilbuperites," &c.

(CONTINUATION.)

IF the reader should imagine that the extracts here given, are in the same order in which they occur in this history, he would be under a mistake. They are taken from different parts, without regard to the connexion, and are intended merely as samples of the matter and manner.

EXTRACTS.

"CHAP. XII. *Anecdotes of several Mahteehmites. Col. Polypus prepares a sublime oration in forty-eight hours, which he delivers to the army with inflexible gravity, and receives unbounded applause. A specimen of his style.*"

"The subsidy of the fourteen butchers did not answer the expectations of the Mahteehmites. After promising them a bounty of thirty thousand dollars, taken from the property of others, they rendered little or no service; though the bounty was withheld until their exertions should appear. Eventually, they never received it, the property having been recovered by those from whom it had been taken. It was fondly hoped, that by their wealth and influence, they would have led or driven all the butchers far and near to engage with them in the same cause. But some judged the conduct of the Mahteehmites to be partial in selecting and enriching a few who killed no better beef, nor purchased more bullocks in a season than themselves; while others viewed it as a bold and insolent attempt, both in the Mahteehmites and the butchers, to ride over the heads of their fellow-citizens.

"There is in every human being a portion of pride. Had the other butchers not been considered as necessarily following the fourteen, and thus treated with contempt, their assistance might, probably, have been secured; but to be driven to market, to be sold, and to be knocked in the head, as themselves did oxen, kindled the resentment of all who had the least spark of understanding, and of the spirit of freemen. Even the fourteen who were to collect and bring up the drove, soon found that they had undertaken a task more difficult than to drive cattle upon whose horns they are obliged to tie sticks, and sometimes to hamstring."—

"CHAP. XV. *Longimanus has painted on his standard a gigantic portrait of Dr. FAUSTUS, and one RAN is appointed to be the bearer. Manifesto of the Emperor Limon. Description of his person and character.*"—

"Col. Polypus, acting in the two-fold capacity of a soldier and a writer stood high in the estimation of Gen. Mahteeh, and of all the army. Though his style was very diffuse and sometimes bloated, his sentences long, and his ideas buried in a multitude of words, yet he wrote with wonderful facility, and never seemed to look back, to see whether his assertions were true or false. In the delivery of his compositions, he stooped lower than what is called the angle of persuasion, and had rather an austere than a winning aspect. His voice resembled what we conceive a ventriloqust to have, and his gesture was, when he used any, in direct opposition to that of all ancient and modern orators. When he spoke of any thing above, he looked down; when he spoke of any thing below, his eyes were turned towards the cieling; and when he would rouse the audience, he thrusts his hands into the pockets of his breeches.

"An imitation of his manner of writing is as follows:"

"The crimes of the Viceroy are greater than language can express, and more numerous than can be told, were I to speak until Sol reclined his head in the lap of Thetis; for he hath forsaken his party, abandoned republicanism, and joined the outcast Laredefs; for he hath pardoned, I say not respited, Lorna; for he hath incorporated that monster, the Merchant's bank, as full of evils as ever was Pandora's box—I say, that he did vote for the erection of this infernal machine, evidently intended to take the life of our august Emperor—and that notwithstanding the entreaties and threats of our noble general sent with others, myself among the number, on a solemn embassy, in a very cold season, thro' frost, sleet and snow, to the very seat of government, to snatch republicanism from the jaws of devouring lions—and he hath, moreover, horrible to relate, with regimentals on and a sword by his side, called forth the train-bands of the whole dominion, not that he might review them, but that they might review him; thereby destroying all discipline, disturbing our peaceable subjects and stirring them up to shoot one another. "O tempora! O mores!"—"O judgment! thou hast fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason."—"Infandum, regina, jubes me renovare dolorem."

T. W.

(To be continued.)

Editorial.

MORE TRIBUTE.

It was long since foreseen, that if Bonaparte once found our government disposed to comply with his demands, he would never lack pretexts to extort money from us. The purchase of Louisiana opened a door for draining off our surplus treasures; and every message of our President, holds out encouragement to Bonaparte to "ask and receive." It is well known by all the world, that America *will* pay, if she *can*, rather than oppose unreasonable demands. Jefferson takes good care to boast of an overflowing treasury, and says that America

can pay. France draws the conclusion, and immediately presents some antiquated and liquidated claim; and one million after another is poured into her coffers.

A few days ago the president communicated to Congress a new demand from France. It comes in the shape of an old claim of M. De Beaumarchais for supplies furnished this country during the revolution. This claim has once been settled, and our government is in possession of M. De Beaumarchais's receipt for the money; but it will appear by the following letter of the French minister, that WE MUST PAY IT OVER AGAIN!—

(TRANSLATION.)

Note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to the Secretary of State.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, to his excellency the President of the United States of America, has the honor to remind the secretary of state, that at the beginning of last year and during the session of congress, Mr. Chevallie, attorney in fact of the heirs of Mr. De Beaumarchais, took various steps with the secretary of the treasury to obtain a liquidation of the debt contracted by the United States, with the said Mr. De Beaumarchais.

At the request of the attorney in fact to whom the treasury opposed a receipt of Mr. De Beaumarchais, in order to place to the debt of his heirs *a million of livres tournois*, the undersigned addressed, on the 1st of January 1806, to the secretary of the treasury, an official note, which left no doubt of the destination of the million in dispute, the employment of which, *agreeably to the orders of the king, was consecrated to a special and secret service, and consequently, which had not and could not have any connection with the transactions, bargains, supplies, and generally with any mercantile operations which Mr. de Beaumarchais might have been concerned in with the government of the United States of America.*

This note, or rather this official declaration of the minister plenipotentiary of France, ought to have removed the only obstacle which was opposed to the entire liquidation with the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, because the justice of their claim is demonstrated to conviction; and they were far from expecting that the secretary of the treasury would still retain doubts upon the legitimacy of their credit.

The heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais now confide their interests to the protection of the French government as well as to the justice of the federal government; and the undersigned, in declaring to the secretary of state, that this affair, on being examined in France with the most scrupulous attention, has presented to the judgment of the most enlightened and impartial men nothing but an incontestible conclusion in favor of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, will add, that it is no longer to Mr. Chevallie, it is no longer to a mere attorney in fact, that the said heirs have recourse to obtain justice too long refused; but to the French government itself, which calls with confidence and through the organ of its minister plenipotentiary, the attention of the secretary of state to interests no less sacred than the cause which produced them.

When the French government raises its voice in favor of the unfortunate heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais, the undersigned thinks it useless to recall to view the nature and the importance of the services, which their author rendered to the cause of independence. It would be to turn the mind back towards a period glorious for the two nations, but that France, always generous, knows how to forget, because the United States remember it.

After the ministerial declaration respecting the employment of the million, a declaration which doubtless (and as a consequence of those mutual sentiments of respect and confidence, which governments ought to have for communications of this nature) would have been sufficient for the secretary of the treasury, if his powers had not been so limited; it is the duty of the undersigned, agreeably to the formal and repeated instructions, which he has received in this respect, to address himself directly and in the name of his government to that of the United States, and to request from the secretary of state, that at length justice should be done to the claim of the heirs of Mr. de Beaumarchais; a claim which the French government would not have honored with its support, if it were not founded upon the immutable principles of reason and of right.

The undersigned seizes with eagerness this occasion of offering to the secretary of state the homage of his high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Washington, the 14th January 1807.

Faithfully translated.

JACOB WAGNER,
Chief clerk, department of state.

DEFENCE.

We copy the following sentiments from Cheetham's *Watch-Tower*—from an editorial article. They are just, and deserve attention.

My opinion is, decidedly, and always has been, that the Harbor ought to be placed in a state which would enable us to defend it against hostile approaches, and that all parsimony in real national defence is wasteful prodigality.

I hope that this opinion is general because I deem it correct, and from the pointed disapprobation which considerate men manifest of the late proceedings of Congress. I am persuaded it is not peculiar to me. I had supposed from the flattering accounts contained in the President's message of the flourishing state of our finances—the rapid and progressive increase of our revenue—the immense diminution of the public debt, and, above all, since it is most applicable to the subject, the *surplus* revenue in the treasury, for a disposition of which we have no means, I think the President said, without altering the constitution; from these circumstances I had supposed that ingenuity and predetermination could not have found obstacles to throw in the way of a liberal appropriation for the defence of our Harbours; but I was mistaken and I acknowledge my error.

National convenience, perhaps national safety, has formed the remark into a maxim—*that to maintain peace we must be prepared for war*: it is a maxim, however, which should be guarded by a cool and cautious prudence, else it may become, instead of the protector, the destroyer of nations. This principle, as I shall concisely show, is acknowledged by our constitution and enforced by our laws.

Why have we a *militia?* Because we have war? No: Because we are at peace? No; but because we *may* have war; and since we may have war without being in fault, our constitution proclaims, and our laws demand that we be *prepared* to meet it.

Does any one say it is time enough to fortify when war has commenced? By the same rule it is time enough to have a militia when war is actually made upon us.

But will Congress say—away with your militia; abandon it, for we have no war? they cannot—I will say they dare not, for the language would be unconstitutional.

Assert, if you please, contrary to our constitution, contrary to our statutes, that the militia is of no use but to ascertain the number of our arms, and the argument is the same, for what are arms for but to use them when resort to war shall be indispensible.

But we have no fortifications; I mean that *our* Harbor, which is of the first national importance, is not in a state to enable us to defend it. In this respect we have no militia—no arms—no preparation.

It is enough to broach these ideas: I will not dwell upon them. I think this brief argument conclusive. *Congress is bound to enable us to protect ourselves.*

But Mr. Nelson has said—retreat from your sea-ports when the enemy approaches, and flee to the mountains! If the National Intelligencer had not recorded the expression I might have doubted whether that gentleman had uttered it; I might have viewed it as a calumny. What! fly like cowards—retreat from our property—abandon our habitations, and that too without resistance? Why this degrading recommendation—why not rather urge us to defend our territory inch by inch? I will not mince the matter. With an overflowing treasury, with whose surplussage we know not what to do, and an increasing revenue, it is made to avoid the *expence* of fortifying! There is no wisdom—no economy—no patriotism in this. The loss of *individual* property, which must inevitably be sustained by *such* a retreat, would be incomparably greater than the expence of fortifications altogether impregnable. But to talk of *expence* is idle. We are young—populous—vigorous—rich. Four millions of dollars appropriated for our harbor could not be felt by the nation. *Money* feeling is, however, or should be, out of the question. We are entitled to protection—the end of government is *protection*—we must be protected. Our exposed state—our commercial prosperity—our growing greatness is peculiar, and the revenue we yield unexampled; but I will urge nothing invidious. Twenty thousand dollars! Pshaw! ridiculous!

Communications.

It has been said, that politicians have no *passions*; and it may be said with equal truth, that they have no *conscience*.

If the senate of this state know, as appears by their answer to the Governor's Speech, that there has been an "atrocious conspiracy," and that it is "crushed," ought they not to publish the proofs which they must have received?

Lawrence Gross, who received a letter requesting him to hasten on for the purpose of legislation, has been early in his place to say *nekkative* to every thing voted for by the Lewisites, and he is generally found in what is called the *vokative*.

Mr. Jefferson must really be President again; for hardly a man could be found to take his place, in the condition in which he has placed the public affairs. It is hoped he will duly consider the matter and be able to give an answer to his friends, in the space of more than two years which they have allowed him.

Editor's Closet.

Appointments,

By the new Council.

No. 2. Thomas Tillotson, Secretary of State, vice Elisha Jenkins, removed.

No. 3. Maturin Livingston, Recorder of the city of New-York, vice Pierre C. Van Wyck, removed.

No. 4. Edward Ferris, inspector of flour in the city of New-York, vice Wm. Jones, removed.

No. 5. Isaac Kibbee, harbor-master of the port of New-York, in the place of David Thompson, deceased.

Peter Ousterhout, re-appointed sheriff of Greene.—This last is an act of justice which we record with much pleasure.

It is said, that the charter of New-York will not admit of Judge Thompson's holding the office of Mayor, he being at present a resident of Albany. A new appointment will of course become necessary.

Who shall be our next Governor?

The time approaches when this question must be decided by the people. Our political opponents have *pitted* their candidates. The present governor Lewis, is offered on one side. His honor Judge Tompkins on the other. If the federalists should have no candidate—one of the democrats must of course succeed.

Strange! there such difference should be
'Twixt Mr. L. and Mr. T.

All men are liable to mistakes; and of all men in the world no one is more apt to be mistaken than Mr. Editor Cheetham of New-York. Two or three times a-year, it falls to my lot to be made the subject of his misrepresentations; and when he does attack me, he never fails to evince a design against my property instead of my person. It is but a few months since he declared that my press belonged to Wm. W. Van Ness, Esq. and if this gentleman had at that moment set up a claim, Cheetham, no doubt, would have sworn to the fact, and stripped me of every type and printing material in my office. For that time, however, I escaped; but Cheetham seems bent on transferring my office to Mr. Van Ness in some way or other. Now I really think this is not quite fair. I have labored for some years with considerable industry to get a little property together; and, notwithstanding the exertions of a Lewis, a Spencer, and a Foot, to the contrary, have in some degree, effected my object. Having done this, it would be extremely hard to have it taken away in an instant, by the mere word or even oath of James Cheetham.

Cheetham says, that the Balance is *peculiarly* patronized by Mr. Van Ness. This is a mistake. Two thousand persons in different parts of the union, patronize the Balance in precisely the same way.

Cheetham says, that Mr. Van Ness is the writer of the letters from Albany, from which I publish extracts. This is also a mistake. His insinuations with respect to this gentleman, are base and unfounded. Mr. Van Ness, never has given the editor of this paper, the most distant hint, either verbal or written, that he either desired or expected an appointment by the present council; nor has he ever written an article for my paper, having the least bearing on the subject.

Speculation.

An animal has lately been exhibited in several towns in the United States, and called by its possessor, an East-Indian nondescript. Thousands have flocked to see it; and the unfortunate discovery that it is *a shaven bear!* has alone prevented its producing a fortune to its ingenious transmogrifier.—A few days since, it arrived in this place, and as if to give dignity to the imposture, our common council actually entered into partnership with the possessor of the beast, and received half the avails of the cheat!

Extract from a Letter.

"You will see by the *Albany Register* of the 9th instant, that one LAWRENCE GROSS, a member of Assembly from Montgomery, did actually receive a letter before he left home, urging him the said Lawrence to be at Albany in due time to attend to his duty. Whether Lawrence was known to be tardy, and the letter was designed to quicken his pace, can only be conjectured. On whatever day he arrived, he is certainly here, and has said *nekkative* to several questions. He has had the letter published, by which is shown that he is courted by great men, and is by no means of so little consequence as some people take him to be.

"Elisha Jenkins is chosen by the Legislature, a regent of the University, in the place of James Watson deceased.

"I am much pleased with the following sentence in the Governor's reply to the answer of the Assembly: "*It* [universal approbation] *was not to be found in what I considered the straightway path, and I could not turn aside to seek it.*"

Extract from another Letter.

When Mr. *Jenkins* was elected a Regent of the University, he had in the Assembly a majority of only *one*. The votes stood 45, and 44; by which you will see that the Cheethamites were present with all the force they could muster, and most absurdly, made it a party question; whereas the others seem to have considered too lightly the importance of the election to literature, and were absent from their seats.

"The other candidate was the Rev. *John B. Romeyn*, of Albany; a gentleman who ranks among the first, in our country, for learning; and who is universally held in the highest estimation. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Romeyn, of Schenectady, who died a few years ago, who was one of the first Regents, and whom you must have known, at least by his character. You will conceive better than I can express my astonishment to find all the Cheethamites voting against this candidate; sacrificing, as it appears to me, literature, judgment and conscience to the cruel demon of party. I say, *as it appears to me*; for they may have had, and I charitably hope they have had, reasons by which they can justify themselves. I shudder even at the appearance of party influencing questions of this kind; and it must be admitted that there was this appearance, when the candidate of the Cheethamites is considered, together with the unanimous manner in which they voted.

"Let nothing I say be construed as undervaluing Mr. Jenkins. I have not the slightest acquaintance with him. He may be a Locke, a Milton, or a Bacon for any thing known to me. It is a presumption, however, in favor of the other candidate, that his literary qualifications are generally known. Whether Mr. Jenkins will choose to continue a trustee of Union College, which he is from office, or resign in order to be a Regent is uncertain. He cannot, according to law, were he even desirous, hold both. This circumstance ought to have prevented his election, unless his supereminent merit called aloud to give him a superintendence of all the colleges and academies in the state.

"Since the above was written, Mr. Jenkins has been removed from the office of secretary of state, and Mr. *Tillotson* appointed in his room. Mr. *Maturin Livingston* has been appointed Recorder of the city of New-York."

To Readers and Correspondents.

An essay well worthy the attention of Americans, will be found under the head of "Defence or Destruction," in the fifth page of this paper. Let not our political opponents lay it aside, because in the commencement, it appears to bear hard upon the present administration. It will be found that the writer has a dearer object in view, than the mere gratification of party feelings.

We are not less disposed than our correspondent "RHODOCANACIDES," to ridicule quacks and nostrums—but they are already *whipped to death*.

Political.

From the Albany Gazette.

NO. IX.

IN the President's late message, notice is taken of the western disturbances in two distinct and unconnected paragraphs. Both treat of combinations and conspiracies. In one the President informs Congress, that "a great number of private individuals, in the quarter, were combining together, arming and organizing themselves contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain; and that he had, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, taken measures for suppressing this enterprize, for seizing the vessels, arms and other means providing for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors." This information, we are bound to suppose, was a faithful copy of the President's real impressions at the moment, and it is sufficiently precise. At what time these impressions were first made upon the President's mind, whether they were fresh and immediately preceding the proclamation, or whether they had been communicated to him three months, six months, or even a twelve month before; whether it was derived from the principal conspirator himself,* or from the public agents or law officers in the western states, it does not appear: nor can it be well ascertained, as yet, whether the measures thereupon taken by the Executive were as prompt as the nature and circumstances of the case required. These questions perhaps are in themselves interesting; but not properly within the scope and design of my animadversions. It is the other article or paragraph above alluded to, which merits particular attention, as a political and presidential curiosity. In the eighth paragraph of the message, the President *supposes* a general case of a conspiracy, combination and insurrection against the U. States; and in such terms as seem to imply, tho' rather dubiously, a conspiracy actually existing. In a sort of recital or preamble, the President enumerates the privileges of citizens of this free republic, among which appears the new privilege, not of being tried by jury, but of being jurors ourselves; and he expresses his admiration that any such thing as discontent should exist; informs Congress, that "the laws have provided *punishment* for the crimes of insurrection and enterprize on the public peace when *committed*," and modestly enquires, whether it would not be salutary to give also the means of *preventing* their commission? Again he reminds Congress, that "when an enterprize is meditated by private individuals against a foreign nation in amity with the United States, powers of prevention to a certain extent are given by the laws," and renews the question whether it would not be as reasonable and useful, where the enterprize preparing is against the United States. This process of political logic, so close, so grounded, and at the same time so luminous must kindle—admiration. It shows with what address an *expert* statesman may handle subjects of great delicacy and mystery. To give a hint and to couch that hint in the modest form of an interrogation, is one method of "giving the Congress information of the state of the Union, and *recommending* to their consideration such measures as *he shall judge necessary and expedient.*" Truly, if the laws of Congress are but fair responses to these cogent questions, how oracular they must be! But let us not quarrel with a question. Sound reasons are often conveyed under cover of an interrogatory. Congress had passed laws to *punish* certain crimes; why would it not be still better to provide for their *prevention?* They had passed laws in one case, why should they not do so in another? In short, ought not the laws to provide as effectually for our own security and peace, as for the peace and security of foreign nations? Yes, verily, it is too reasonable to be denied.—But why present Congress with an abstract case, and in mysterious terms? Had the President, or had he not, information that an insurrection or enterprize on the public peace or the authority existed, or was preparing, in any quarter, or in any shape? Has he ever believed, or does he now believe "that private individuals" are meditating an insurrection in any part of the United States? If so, what is its object, its extent, its means of execution? These points are of the greatest importance to the deliberations of Congress: If there was such information and belief, it was the duty of the President to give that body a direct and explicit communication concerning a matter of such vital importance to our safety. If he had no such information or belief, it was his duty, I do not hesitate to say, if not to quiet false alarms, at least to lead the views of Congress to the true and sole object of apprehension. Indeed, if it belong to the Chief Magistrate of the United States to watch over the peace of the Union, is it not incidental also to his dignity, to qualify all his official communications so, as not to favor and increase the disquiet and ferment of the public mind? Where are the facts, on which this broad hint to Congress is grounded? What occasion offers itself for the extraordinary measures suggested by the President? If no such facts or occasion exist, why enter into a train of moral reflexions, implying that the commonwealth is in danger from its own citizens? If the President had any reason, from his knowledge of the actual condition or dispositions of the western people or any of them, to apprehend this danger in future, a disclosure of these reasons would have given satisfaction; and surely a fair statement of the circumstances would not have been more a libel upon our western brethren, than an obscure insinuation, following an obscure report, that the United States are now "in need of safeguards against insurrections and internal enterprizes."

But whether a probable cause might or might not exist, whatever the real danger might be, the idea of sedition and privy conspiracy seems to have taken hold of the President's imagination: for it is hardly to be supposed that he had any secret state interest to serve, much less any unworthy passion to gratify, by thus falling in with the current of idle alarm. Suppression or punishment of an organized insurrection was a task too arduous for so saving and sober an administration. A western insurrection was not so easily quelled. Your Kentucky riflemen would laugh at our impertinent process, and our tardy justice; and before our Atlantic militia could scale the Allegany, a revolution would be effected, and a western government organized and established. The prospect was threatening; the crisis terrible; for it was the crisis of a fever in the brain of the President. Measures of prevention must be adopted. The imaginary insurrection must be nipped in the bud, by the killing frost of a legislative act, or a presidential proclamation. But the sting of the proclamation had already been spent upon the enterprize against Spain. What resource has the President? What does he advise? A SEDITION LAW! A strong act of preventive justice, in aid of the law of treason. So strongly had the spectre of a western insurrection affected the President's fancy, that he is ready to fly even to this resource, and to jeopardize another administration, in order to save his country. Here is a case of present urgency. It must be provided for; nothing but a *Sedition Act* is equal to the exigency: All the constitutional scruples, all the political horrors, all the arguments and appeals of the Virginia assembly in 1798, all the popular clamors against former federal tyranny, seem to be forgotten. Nothing discourages him from renewing the experiment. The famous *Sedition Act* was intended for the purpose of preventing and punishing unlawful combinations and conspiracies against the peace or authority of the government of the United States, or the counselling, advising and attempting any insurrection, combination or conspiracy, or exciting and stirring up sedition and resistance against the laws, measures and officers of the United States. The object and intent of that act was to prohibit and punish all such offences, upon conviction: But the views of the President do not seem to be limited by these principles: He seems to have in view stronger and prompter means of prevention, by binding the conspirator or accused party to keep the peace: This is not expressly proposed in the message, but independent of the particular language of the message, which anxiously, though obscurely recommends measures of *prevention*, it is to be inferred from this circumstance, that a bill grounded upon, and in pursuance of this part of the message, has been lately introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Dawson, one of the principal and well known organs of the executive will, and understood to be in the confidence of the cabinet, in which we find the following extraordinary clause. "And "be it further enacted, that whenever *it* "*shall appear to the satisfaction* of any judge "or justice of the United States, or of any "state or territory possessing authority to "bind to the peace and good behavior, that "any person *intends* to commit any misde- "meanor provided against by this act, it "shall be lawful for such judge or justice "to cause such person to be brought before "him and to require from such person "good and sufficient sureties, in such sum

* See the testimony given by Gen. Adair, a Senator of the United States, before the Grand Jury of Kentucky, relative to a correspondence between the President and Col. Burr, on the subject of an expedition against the Spanish possessions.

"as shall be deemed reasonable, that he "shall not, by any act to be done within the "United States, or the territories thereof, "commit any offence against this act, with- "in the term of one year, or *such longer* "*term as the case may reasonably require;* "and in default thereof, *may commit such* "*person during such term.*" Here it must be confessed is a pretty formidable extension of the principles of the SEDITION ACT; and whether it is, or is not, in favor of liberty any man of common sense may decide. That act did not contemplate *prevention* by *previous restraint*, but only *punishment* upon *conviction*. The claim of this *preventive* power little accords with the principle laid down by the Assembly of Virginia in their famous resolutions on the alien and sedition laws, of which resolutions and the proceedings in explanation of them, Mr. Madison himself was the father. In these, the power of *preventing* insurrections and combinations is denied to be constitutional; and to the question supposed to be put to them,—"Has the federal government no power then to *prevent* as well as to *punish* resistance to the laws,"—the Assembly answers by laying down the following position as a rule: "The federal gov- "ernment has the power which the consti- "tution deemed most proper in their hands "for the purpose. The Congress has power, "before it happens, to pass laws for pun- "ishing it, and the Executive and Judicia- "ry have power to enforce the laws, when "it does happen."—It is presumed that the President is hardly prepared, even in his present elevation, to dispute the authority of an adjudication taken from this fountain of science and wisdom; and surely his Prime Minister Madison, will not disown or retract his own sentiments so solemnly announced. Does the Chief Magistrate perceive any greater necessity now, than in 1798, for extraordinary unconstitutional powers of prevention? Will he go even further and authorize a justice of the peace to bind to good behavior any person who may be *suspected* of an *intention* to *conspire* against the peace of the United States? Will he permit his friends in the state of Ohio even to suspend the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* for the purpose of more effectual *prevention!*

Decisive measures of *direct prevention* applicable to *secret conspiracies*, are matters of great difficulty and delicacy in a free state. If they are to be resorted to, they would seem to be admissible only in cases of great urgency or extremity, and then only with prudent precautions for the liberty of the citizen. But what case of this character is stated in the message? None... Not even the least cause or ground of proceeding is indicated in it. Congress are entering into extraordinary measures, purporting to be for the public safety, and as upon a present and pressing exigency. But they are legislating without evidence; nothing having been communicated to them but an indirect hint from the Executive, unsupported by a single fact or statement. —On the contrary, it is well known that such judicial examinations, as have been entered into in consequence of the most extravagant rumours and alarms, have tended to shew Congress the improbability of the projects of insurrection alluded to in the president's message, and the futility of their own deliberations on the occasion.

PUBLIUS.

From the Boston Repertory.

DEFENCE OR DESTRUCTION.

NOT a man alive will deny that the power of France is too great for the security and independence of other nations. Twelve or thirteen years ago, we heard it sounded as a matter of alarm, that the combined Powers would conquer that country, and then we were told, the *balance* would be destroyed and we should be in danger.

Since that time France has conquered nearly all Europe, and a greater danger than ever was foretold or imagined manifestly exists. Is it seen? is it dreaded? is it provided against?

One would think it must be seen, & it is incomprehensible that it should be seen, without being dreaded. Nobody ought to dread more than Mr. Jefferson, for he is in danger of being crowded down by Bonaparte, from his throne to a footstool. As to providing against it, that is out of the question, with an administration who will never run the risk of losing five and twenty thousand dollar places, by unpopular forwardness in their duty;—by raising soldiers, equipping heavy ships, hoarding up in the treasury, against the day of dire necessity, a few millions from new taxes—from new taxes, while we are in peace and prosperity and can easily pay them. No, the necessity must be suffered to reach us first, and then new taxes would not have time to yield a surplus treasure, nor would the public distresses of every other kind leave a surplus of private wealth for any sort of taxes to operate upon.

As war affords less revenue than is then wanted, and peace can be easily made to yield more, a prudent nation will lay up from the savings of the years of plenty against the years of scarcity. So the Egyptians did in the days of Joseph. It seems to be the deliberate plan of our government to make no provision for defence beforehand. All is quiet now. When fire is cried at midnight, we will rise and give orders for buckets and bags and fire engines to be made, and then it will be in time to see that the pumps are in good condition. As to fire wards and engine men, they are not to be trusted with so much power. This is the good sense of beginning to provide for war after it has begun, or has become near and inevitable.

It is impossible to make it even in a speech, look better than nonsense.

Why is this done and said? Is it because Mr. Jefferson is as blind to danger as he is shy of coming near it? We do not believe he is so very little of a politician, as to behold the growth of Bonaparte's power without lively fears. Why then does he recommend that we should sit still in stupid wonder, and wait to search for our arms till we have found our fetters.

It is not (in candour we say it) because he does not see the danger, but Mr. Jefferson *supposes the country does not see it.* He will never do any thing nor recommend any thing to be done, till the public is so roused by the progress of our affairs towards *emancipation* by France, that he becomes more afraid of the reproach of inactivity, than of want of economy. He will dare to act, we hope, when he is afraid to sit still. That time is coming. He is willing perhaps to hold his office on the terms of seeming to let the people govern him instead of taking the lead and the responsibility of our counsels.

As we sincerely believe we are very likely to become a province of the empire of France within a few years, it is essential to pursue the enquiry a step further.

Will the people rouse and call for defence?

This is a hard problem to solve. We readily admit that to defend our country, great preparations must be made; and great measures of any sort are sure to call up all the little prejudices of the multitude.

We grant moreover that if Washington were President, even the energetic measures that he would certainly recommend, would meet with obstructions.—Clamours would be raised; taxes have been designedly rendered odious. The habits of the people are little adapted for great efforts and expenses; nor will men in the busy walks of common life be patient under new and unusual burdens, merely on the plea that distant contingencies require them. We want *to get* money, and we are always injured and affronted, when we are called upon *to pay it* in any unusual mode, or to an increased amount.—Bonaparte is 3000 miles off, and he may never come or send here. The British navy rules the ocean, and our million of militia would slice up his invincible grenadiers like so many cucumbers. Our vanity is exceedingly concerned in maintaining this last reason for confidence—viz. the militia, because it vindicates or hides our indolence and our parsimony. With how much profit from the sad experience of Europe, we confide in the numbers and value of a raw militia, or of any *mere* militia against the troops of France, we forbear to say.

But if Bonaparte had the sea left free to him, by the neutrality of the British navy, the distance of 3000 miles would be no defense to the United States. He could convey as many men to our shores as he might have occasion for. This we deem undeniable.

Every one in America seems however to take it for a thing established, that the British Navy will continue to confine Bonaparte to the continent of Europe, as long as it may be convenient for our security.

The absolute conquest of England we hope is not a very probable event. Nevertheless, if Bonaparte should make a peace and alliance with conquered Prussia, and should turn his arms towards Turkey, it is probable he would be allowed to enter Constantinople and to occupy Syria and Egypt on his way to Bengal, within twelve months.

Under these circumstances, weary under the dire pressure of the war, and in despair of resisting or even checking the continental conquests of France, might not England

listen to terms of peace? Might she not say, India is on the point of being attacked, my empire in that region is in danger, and peace will at least postpone the attack to a future day. We fight in vain as we cannot hinder others from falling, nor raise them after they have fallen. Our warfare is hopeless as it respects every thing without our Island. We will concentre all our force to preserve and defend what lies within it. Give us peace and let us enjoy a respite from our labors. America must defend herself.

We do not say that this will be the language of the British ministry in any event. Yet we think that the success of Bonaparte on the continent of Europe, for another year will render her weariness and discouragement so probable, that we have not an hour to lose in preparing to defend ourselves, if we really place, as no doubt we hitherto have done, our security in the protection we derive from the triumphant British navy. In 1808 our harvests may be gathered by French reapers, and our Imposts by French custom house officers. Let prejudice, let false economy then give way. Let us strengthen Mr. Jefferson's hands, if he will use them as a chief magisteate should: Events have succeeded each other so rapidly, and they are of so formidable a nature, that the mass of the citizens begin to be roused and alarmed, and the alarm is daily spreading. We shall have to pay taxes to France, if we neglect to provide liberally and in season, ships, troops, forts and magazines. Nor let the lazy barons of Virginia delude themselves. These suggestions are not the offspring of party zeal; they are not the mere flourishes of rhetoric. Would to heaven they had no more stable foundation! But it is time to speak out, it is almost time for parties to shake hands, at least till the danger is over. For the danger is imminent, is great, is increasing, and in two years we may lose, literally lose, our liberty and independence! Let our nation be warded and armed!

Congress.

From the United States' Gazette.

Extracts of letters from Washington to the Editor of this Gazette, dated Monday, February 9.

Mr. Roger Nelson's resolutions relative to fortifications and gun boats, seem likely to consume as much time in the house of representatives as even Mr. Early's bill against the slave trade. Three whole days, beside a small touch on Saturday, have been devoted to these resolutions. As the result of so much discussion, and after the usual display of wisdom and eloquence, a committee has been appointed to bring in a bill, appropriating, in conformity to the direction of our modern Mars, the enormous sum of 20,000 dollars to put all the fortifications on the Atlantick coast into a state of adequate improvement and repair. As to the gun boat resolution, it is at present hung up to dry. After all the eloquence of Sloan, of Holland, and of our other great orators had beeu exhausted on the subject, the resolution was left in the same state of *statu quo* (if Mr. Sloan will allow me the expression) in which it was reported.

What will be finally done on the subject of defence, it requires the faculty of second sight to foretel. If we may, *a la Sloan, retrospect back on the past*, and hence judge of the future, there is not much ground for indulging a hope that any systematic and adequate plan of defence will be adopted during the present session. From the tenour of the debate which has hitherto taken place, it appears that a large proportion of the *congressionl quids*, together with several other members, are hostile to measures for the defence of the Atlantic coasts. Their system is, on the approach of danger, to run to the mountains (following high authority) or hide in the tobacco fields.

It is, perhaps, possible that some small sum may be taken from the gun boat fund and appropriated to fortifications. The New-York delegation are so anxious for the defence of the port of New-York that perhaps some trifling sum may be yet appropriated. But if any thing should be done, it will be with a view to hush the clamours of the eastern members.—Last year 150,000 dollars were appropriated, and what is the result? The secretary at war has taken the liberty of expending 48,000 dollars, less than one third of the grant. Suppose then that 100,000 dollars should be granted this year for the benefit of New-York, we might calculate on about 30,000 dollars being applied.

The idea that some deduction may be made from the sum originally intended for gunboats, and applied to fortifications, is founded on declarations of Mr. Smilie and Mr. Varnum. Mr. Smilie we are told by Decius took the lead the last session, after the incompetency of Mr. Bidwell became manifest. Mr. Varnum has been pronounced by Mr. Randolph the *interpreter of executive messages* in the house. The declarations of these gentlemen, therefore, may be considered as entitled to as much, if not more attention, than those of any other gentlemen in the house. Mr. Smilie has expressed a willingnes to accede to the proposition alluded to, and Mr. Varnum has recently intimated that he shall make such a motion. The latter gentleman on a former day spoke at great length against the erections of extensive fortifications at New-York, and has declared that an appropriation of 20,000 dollars is large enough for the current year. Whether this alteration in Mr. Varnum's opinion has been produced by instruction from head quarters, I pretend not to determine. This worthy gentleman has a prescriptive right to change his opinion on receiving better advice.

Whether the New-York delegates will be caught by this 100,000 dollar plan, I know not. I hope, however, that they have too much sense to be duped by Smilie or Varnum, or any other man of that stamp. If they understand themselves they will insist on a sum sufficient for putting all the important and exposed ports on the coasts into an adequate state of defence. Nothing short of this will answer any purpose, and all partial demands will be resisted and frustrated. If any thing should be proposed from the *quids*, it will be done with a view to hush the complaints of the eastern states, and particularly that of New-York and by a small and insignificant grant, which will never be faithfully applied, to procure their cooperation in other favourite measures. It is manifest that something must be done to quiet the uneasines at the easward on the score of defence. Gun boats are generally hooted at in that quarter of the union, and all men of sense concur with Mr. Elliot in thinking that the plain English of gun boats is that they are just good for nothing, the opinion of the president of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Monday evening, Feb. 9.

To-day a new slave bill, reported by the mammoth committee of 17, commanded by captain Bedinger, was taken up for consideration and debated at great length. From present appearances, this bill seems likely to consume as much time as the old bill of Mr. Early. The southern members are decidedly hostile to it and attack outrageously, denouncing rebellion and civil war in the event of its passing in its present form. The bill is, however, valiently defended by those prime orators, Smilie and Sloan, and there is no telling what will be the result. The *quids* as they are here called, that is, the principal executive leadders in the house, such men as Mr. Randolph last year called interpreters of executive messages, and who flatter themselves with the idea, and perhaps with some truth, of being the only men of influence in the house, these men I say, are much divided on the subject of this slave bill. For it are Mr. Sloan, Bidwell, and Smilie; and against it are Holland and Alston. Were these men united, I should have no difficulty in giving you the opinion of the president and in foretelling the fate of the bill. *Non nobis est inter tantos componere lites.*

Congress have been in session more than ten weeks. Three weeks only remain and nothing, or next to nothing has yet been done. Much of the time for three weeks past, there has not been a quorum within the bar of the house, and when there is a quorum, business is not unfrequently interrupted by the want of order. The speaker sometime since told the house that for three days before he had often called them to order, and it had done so little good, that it was useless to call any longer. To day, two damsels of the frail sisterhood placed themselves in the upper gallery, to see how their friends and acquaintance appeared in council. These *filles de joie* seemed to attract much more attention than the slave bill, and Mr. Varnum, the chairman, found difficulty with all his generalship, to keep his troops in order, and preserve the requisite gravity. Some of the young members were seen edging round to that part of the house where these damsels could be viewed to the best advantage, and it is said, though this I persume is a mistake, that the chairman cast a few amorous glances through the corner of his spectacles.

Hudson, *February 24.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Latest Foreign,

By the ship Oliver Ellsworth, arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, January 3.

We are to congratulate our Commercial readers on the adjustment of the differences between Great-Britain and America.—A letter of which the following is a copy, was with due attention to the mercantile interest of the country, transmitted to Philip Sansom, Esq. chairman of the committee of American merchants, and by him sent to Lloyd's and the American Coffee-houses.

Downing-Street, Jan. 1, 1807.

Sir, I have the honor of acquainting you, for the information of merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, between his majesty and the United States of America, was yesterday signed by the commissioners respectively appointed for the purpose by the two governments. The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America, but until the ratifications on both sides shall be exchanged, it cannot be made public.

I have the honor to be &c.

HOWICK.

PHILIP SANSOM, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee.

The very important terms of this arrangement we are no otherwise acquainted with than from report, but we understand that the circuitous trade with the belligerent powers, through America, is to be allowed under certain conditions. We heartily congratulate the country upon the accommodation of a misunderstanding, which we understand, the enemy were sedulously endeavoring, both by their agents in the United States, and the corrupt and disloyal factions which disgrace that country to kindle into a war.

A mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, brought by the Auckland packet in ten days to Falmounth. The letters by the mail, state, that great apprehensions are still entertained that the Spaniards are about to make an attack on Portugal, in consequence of orders from Bonaparte. The Spanish government is extremely tardy in their proceedings, because it is with reluctance that they undertake the expedition.—Some of the letters say that advices had been received from Rio Janeiro, with an account of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards and Indians, and that, in the action, Gen. Beresford was killed. The reinforcement sent from the cape forbids to credit this report.

Some neutral ships, which sailed within these few days for Holland, were not suffered to enter a Dutch port. On their arrival off the coast a boat was sent off to them to stop their coming in, as an embargo had been laid in every port, and no ships were permitted to go out or in.

Another Gottenburg mail arrived this morning; but we are sorry to say, that it does not confirm the intelligence brought by the mails of yesterday. Its contents are as under :—

Gottenburg, Dec. 26.

The day before yesterday arrived a courier from Constantinople, with dispatches for the British government. He is also the bearer of dispatches from Vienna, at which place hearing of the late operations of the French, he made the best of his way way for a port in the Baltic, and embarked at Koningsberg on board a merchant ship, which landed him in Sweden, near Molnio. The King and Queen of Prussia were both in the neighborhood of Koningsbridge, as were also the ministers Haugwitz and Khoost when the courier left that place, which was about the 17th or 18th inst. There was no account of a battle having been fought between the French and Russians.

Stralfund, Dec. 13.

I have only time to inform you, that the French are collecting at Anclam, Dommin, &c. in great force: in the former place, are said to be already 10,000 men.

Gottenburg, Dec. 26.

Since the above was received accounts have reached us that Marshal Mortier, with a corps of 16,000 men, is in the neighborhood of Stralfund.

No less than three messengers arrived at Lord Howick's office yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from Petersbnrgh, and other parts of the North. One of these brought dispatches from Lord Hutchinson, the contents of which have not transpired; but report says, that they mention some advantages having been obtained by the Russians over the enemy on the Vistula.

The Emperor of Russia, we understand, has issued a short but spirited Manifesto, in which he declares that he will use all the means which providence has put in his power, to extirpate the common enemy of man: and that, if necessary, he will bring 500,000 men into the field for that purpose.

January 4.

A gentleman who landed at Hull, and arrived in town yesterday, left Memel on the 6th ult. and passed several days at Koningsberg, whence he sailed on the 20th.—He saw the King and Queen of Prussia at a small town near Koningsberg the day before his departure: Their Majesties lodged at a grocer's shop, and the Prime Minister, Haugwitz, occupied a miserable apartment at an apothecary's!!!—The King supported the extraordinary reverse of fortune which he has experienced, with composure and fortitude; but the Queen appeared sensiblyafflicted at the woeful change in her condition.—There were about 4000 troops in the town, and about 20,000 at Koningsberg and its neighborhood.

Mr. Morier, Mr. Moore, Mr. Murray, and other English gentlemen, who arrived in town on Friday and yesterday, from the continent, are unanimous in the most favorable reports of the number and efficiency of the Russian armies. Mr. Morier, in his route from Vienna to Koningsberg, passed the corps under General Benningsen—it was 80,000 strong, and in excellent order. Its retreat from the Vistula principally arose from the want of provisions, the Prussian magazines being every where empty.

Mr. Morier heard nothing of the fall of Graudentz. He mentions, that property belonging to the King of Prussia, of considerable value, was embarked on board two vessels at Libbau, but he was uninformed of their destination.

The Polish insurrection, to which Bonaparte devotes particular attention, has not hitherto realized his expectations. The following address from Gen. Kosciusko to the Poles, has been circulated amongst them :—

"Amidst the clangor of arms, which reechoes from Poland, Kosciusko is about to join you. In the enterprise of the French, in their triumphs, and by their awful eagle hovering before them, you will distinguish those legions which display their courage in the four quarters of the globe, and in one campaign have dispersed the united force of two great empires, and have lately, in one week, annihilated the labor of a century, the work of Frederick, and the trophies of his old and celebrated generals.

"Dear Countrymen and Friends, who have proved yourselves to possess a degree of fortitude equal to our misfortunes; you who, banished from your native soil, have remained under a nation friendly to Poland; and you who, having become strangers in the heart of that country, nevertheless preserved the sense of glory, and the recollection of your brethren, arise! the great nation is before you; Napoleon expects, and Kosciusko calls you."

This Declaration concludes with the following passage :—"I soon shall again behold the paternal earth which my arm defended; those fields which I have bathed with my blood; and, with tears of joy I embrace those unfortunate friends whom I was not permitted to follow to the grave; beloved and brave countrymen, whom I was compelled to abandon to the yoke of the conquerors, I have only lived to avenge your wrongs, and I now return to restore you to freedom. Sacred remains of my country! I hail you with transport, and embrace you with a sacred mania—I will join you, never more to part. Worthy of the great man whose arm is extended towards you, worthy of the Poles who now hear my voice, I shall now endeavor to establish a more splendid and stable basis; or, if the name of my native country amounted to nothing more with my fellow-citizens than empty words, in this case I shall know how to avoid my disaster and your disgrace, by burying myself under the noble ruins of our aspiring fortune.

"But no, the good times of Poland have returned; Destiny has not led Napoleon and his invincibles to the shores of the Vistula without an object. We are under the Ægis of the Monarch who vanquishes difficulties as it were by a miracle, and the re-animation of Poland is too glorious a subject not to have been left by the Eternal Judge for him to achieve.

Signed,

KOSCIUSKO.

Paris, November 2.

Wreath.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL,
AND THE
GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST.

BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARY.

COME, take up your hats, and away let us haste
To the Butterfly's ball and the Grasshopper's feast:
The trumpeter Gad-fly has summon'd the crew,
And the revels are now only waiting for you.

On the smooth shaven grass by the side of a wood,
Beneath a broad oak, which for ages has stood,
See the children of earth, and the tenants of air,
To an ev'ning's amusement together repair.

And there came the Beetle, so blind and so black,
Who carried the Emmet, his friend, on his back;
And there came the Gnat, and the Dragon fly too,
And all their relations—green, orange and blue.

And there came the Moth, with her plumage of down,
And the Hornet, with jacket of yellow and brown,
Who with him the Wasp, his companion did bring,
But they promis'd that ev'ning to lay by their sting.

Then the sly little Dormouse peep'd out of his hole,
And led to the feast his blind cousin, the Mole;
And the Snail, with her horns, peeping out of her shell,
Came, fatigued with the distance the length of an ell.

A mushroom the table, and on it was spread
A water dock leaf, which their table-cloth made.
The viands were various, to each of their taste,
And the Bee brought the honey to sweeten the feast.

With steps most majestic the Snail did advance,
And he promised the gazers a minuet to dance;
But they all laugh'd so loud that he grew in his head,
And went in his own little chamber to bed.

Then as ev'ning gave way to the shadows of night,
Their watchman, the Glow-worm, came out with his light:
So home let us hasten, while yet we can see,
For no watchman is waiting for you or for me.

Diversity.

BLOCKADE OF THE BARBERS.

IMPERIAL DECREE,

Declaring all the Barbers' Shops in the United States, in a state of Blockade.

HUGGINS, Empereur de Frizzeurs, et Rois de Barbois—Considering,

I. That the body barberous of the United States of America, most iniquitously refuse to allow him the exclusive right to the *toupee allamode*, the *Nilson twist*, and the *Trafulger foretop*, his right to which has never been disputed before by any *uncivilized* people.

II. That the said *body barberous*, contrary to the custom of *uncivilized* countries, are putting up windows of the same dimensions, and decorated with exactly the same number of *blockheads* as the windows of his Imperial Majesty.

III. That the said *body barberous* paint their lamp-posts, cut their waiscoats, wet their Razors, and tie on their Cravats in exact imitation of the Emperor, which no *uncivilized* people have ever before attempted.

IV. That this unequalled abuse of the right of *tonsorship* has no other object, than to impede the magnanimious operations of the Empereur, and to erect the fame of *petty shaving shops* upon the ruins of the Fashionable Academy, 92 Broadway.

V. That this being the evident design of the *body barberous*, who ever is seen to deal with them, becomes forthwith an accomplice.

VI. That this conduct known only in the first ages of *barberism*, benefits the said *body barberous* not a little.

VII. It being impossible for the Empereur to combat his enemies with the same arms which they have made use of, it is his Imperial Decree that—

I. The *body barberous* of the United States of America, shall henceforth be considered in a *state of blockade*.

II. All commerce and correspondence with them shall cease. Therefore all goods bought of them shall be forfeited to the Empereur, and all servants of any descripion whatever, sent to the *shaving shops* of the body barberous with written orders, shall be knocked down with all possible dispatch, and their orders taken from them.

III. Any person attempting to enter one of these *shaving shops* after the promulgation of this decree, shall be considered a lawful prize, and be carried accordingly forthwith to *Head Quarters*, to be *shaved* and *dressed there*.

Done at Head Quarters, No. 92, Broadway, where every other species of *head* work is executed with equal neatness, decorum and dispatch.

(Signed) HUGGINS,
Empereur de Frizzeurs, Roi de Barbois, &c. &c.
Dated February 12th, 1807.

*Lord H****.*—Sitting with Lord H. (who was much addicted to the bottle) previous to a masquerade night, he asked Foote "what *new* character he ought to appear in?" "New character!" said the other, pausing for some time, "suppose you go *sober* my lord!"

The Lame Lover.—When Foote parted with his theatre to Coleman, he got himself engaged at the same time as a principal performer; but some difference arising about settling the value of the comedy of *The Lame Lover*, Coleman observed that it would not bring so much as the other pieces, and therefore it should have an abatement. "Yes, yes," said the other, "it will; for though he is *nominally lame*, I shall alwsys lend him a *foot* for his support."

Literary Notices.

THE ECHO,

An Original American work, has just been published in this city, and is for sale by Brisban and Brannan, No. 1, City Hotel It is printed in one volume, 8vo. and contains eight fine highly comic plates, designed by Tisdale and engraved by Leney.

This work, consisting principally, of productions written in the *mock sublime*, cannot fail to be read with avidity by Americans; as it consists in a series of well written poems, which are at once interesting and amusing, and brought home to their business and bosoms. It strips the mask from the pseudo-patriot, ridicules the tenets of French philosophy, and consigns to perpetual infamy the principal demagogues of our age and country.—*Weekly Ins.*

Mess'rs Russell and Cutler, of Boston, have published a full and authentic report of the trial of Thomas O. Selfridge, Esq. on an indictment of Manslaughter, for killing Mr. Charles Austin, on the public exchange, Boston.

This contains a mass of law knowledge on most interesting points, which have rarely been agitated in our courts. They are drawn from the most authentic sources, and were enforced with eloquence, which reflects honor on the genius of our country.

An eulogy, however, on this work will be thought superfluous, when it is premised that the splendid talents of Mess'rs Ames, Otis, Gore and Dexter, were exhibited in this highly interesting trial.

As a law report it is perhaps the most important ever published in America, and should be in possession of every professional character in the country.—*Ibid.*

☞ The above mentioned Works, will be received at Croswell's Book-Store, on the opening of the river.

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